NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1805. [No. 2243.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

An additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as low, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Newport, March 8, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

Extract from the proceedings of said Company, at a meeting held in Newport, March 27th, 1805.

VOTED, That a subscription, for additional shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, be continued, under the direction of SAMUEL ELAM, DANIEL LYMAN, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and AUDLEY CLARKE, until the first day of May next, when said subscription shall be closed; and all persons who now are, or shall then be subscribers, shall be considered members of this company, and entitled to all the rights and powers of the present proprietors.

Voted, That an assessment of ten dollars be, and hereby is, made upon each and every share now held, or which shall be taken by the first day of May next—And the proprietors are hereby required to pay this assessment to the Treasurer, MOSES SHERMAN, on or before the said first day of May.

Voted, That this Company adjourn, to meet again on the 3d Thursday of April next, at 10 o'clock A M. at the State-house in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, March 29, 1805.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On *Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, for the Benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,*

A HANDSOME Yawl, a quantity of Running Rigging, Sails, and a number of other articles, saved from the Brig PRESIDENT, dismasted at sea.—There will be sold at the same time (if not previously disposed of at private sale) Six Guns with Carriages, viz. 4 fixes and 2 slides, four wooden ditto—a quantity of grape, canister and star shot—one Arm-Chest, containing Cutlasses, Pistols, and Cutlasses—with various other Ship implements.—Conditions will be liberal, and made known at the time and place of sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

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M. CARPENTIER

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he will open his Dancing-School on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SIMON DAVIS

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ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses suitable for retailing, by the quantity or findividual; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,

A standing rigging, one main-stay sail, two topsails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, crofs-trees, &c. &c. A hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since, burthen one hundred and which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 100 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A MORTGAGE on that convenient and elegant HOUSE, No. 67, Thames street, and the Lot and Half of the Wharf of the same.—The subscriber has been in possession of the premises, under the mortgage by execution, two years in May next; and will give all the information wanted, on application to him.—Will also for Sale, 25 Shares in the Newport Insurance Company.

WILLIAM AUDINET.

Newport, March 29, 1805.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April ensuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premises,

A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, adjoining and being situated on the west side of Easton's Pond, late the property of *Jonathan Simmons*, deceased.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 20, 1805.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said *Jonathan Simmons*, are once more, and for the last time in this way called on to make immediate payment, to enable the subscribers to close the settlement of said estate.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS, } *Executors.*
EDWARD SIMMONS, }

Newport, March 20, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,

Just imported from London, by the Ship Joseph, via New-York, and for Sale by

MARY DUNBAR,

Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Pease:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Prussian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spanish Sugar.

Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windsor.

Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkshire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Battersea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.

Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Silesia.

Radish:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summersavory
Lemon Balm
Curled Parsley
Curled Cress
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Mustard
Nasturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parsnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do.
Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.

Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg-Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capsicum
China-Pink
Rose Larkspur
Rose Lupins
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd sweet Peafe
Mix'd China-aster
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypress
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.

Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall Flower
Primrose-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheasant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honesty
Double Hollyhock.

Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Also, an assortment of cut, fluted, and engraved English Glass WARE.

Newport, March 29, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *George Cooke*, of Little-Compton, in the county of Newport, merchant, are hereby notified to appear, (if they think fit) at the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the act, made and passed June, 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 28, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same: and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

American Naval Operations.

Conclusion of Commodore PREBLE's highly interesting Journal.

[*From the Mercury of the 30th ult.*]

"SEPTEMBER the 2d, the bomb vessels having been repaired and ready for service, Lieutenants Decatur and Robinson resumed the command of them. Lieut. Morris of the Argus took command of No. 3; and Lieutenant Trippe, having nearly recovered from his wounds, resumed the command of No. 6 which he so gallantly conducted the 3d ultimo. Capt. Chauncey, with several young gentlemen, and sixty men from the John Adams, volunteered on board the Constitution. At 5, P. M. made the signal to weigh; kept under sail all night. At 11, P. M. a general signal to prepare for battle; a Spanish Polacre in ballast, came out of Tripoli, with an Ambassador of the Grand Seignior on board, who had been sent from Constantinople to Tripoli to confirm the Bashaw in his title; this ceremony takes place in all the barbary regencies, every five years. The Captain of this vessel informed us that our shot and shells had made great havock and destruction in the city, and among the shipping, and that a vast number of people have been killed, also informs us that three of the boats which were sunk by our shot, in the actions of the 3d and 28th ult. had been got up, repaired, and fitted for service.

3d. At 2, P. M. Tripoli bore S. S. W. 2½ miles distant, wind E. by N. At half past 2, the signals were made for the gun-boats to cast off, advance and attack the enemy's gallies and gun-boats, which were all under weigh in the eastern part of the harbour, whither they had, for some time, been working up against the wind. This was certainly a judicious movement of theirs, as it precluded the possibility of our boats going down to attack the town, without leaving the enemy's flotilla in the rear, and directly to windward.—I accordingly ordered the bomb vessels to run down within proper distance of the town, and bombard it, while our gun-boats were to engage the enemy's gallies and boats to windward. At half past 2, P. M. our boats having gained the station to which they were directed, anchored, and commenced throwing shells into the city.—At the same time our gun-boats opened a brisk fire on the gallies and within point blank shot, which was warmly returned by them and fort English, and by a new battery, little to the westward; but as soon as our boats arrived within good musket shot of their gallies and boats, they gave way and retreated to the shore, within the rocks and under cover of musketry from fort English. They were followed by our boats, and by the Syren, Argus, Vixen, Nautilus, and Enterprize as far as the reefs would permit them to go with prudence. The action was then divided. One division of our boats with the brigs and schooners attacked fort English, whilst the other was engaged with the enemy's gallies and boats. The Bashaw's castle, the Mole, Crown, and several other batteries kept up a constant fire on our bomb vessels which were well conducted, and threw shells briskly into the town; but from their situation, they were very much exposed and in great danger of being sunk. I accordingly ran within them with the Constitution to draw off the enemy's attention, and amuse them whilst the bombardment was kept up. We brought to within reach of grape, and fired eleven broadsides in the Bashaw's castle, town and batteries, in a situation where more than 70 guns could bear upon us. One of their batteries was silenced. The town, Castle, and other batteries considerably damaged. By this time, it was about half past four o'clock.—The wind encreasing rapidly to the northward. I made the signal for the boats to retire from action, and for the brigs and schooners to take them in tow, and, soon after hauled off with the Constitution to repair damages. Our maintop-sail was totally disabled by a shell from the batteries, which cut away the leach rope and several cloths of the sail. Another shell went through the fore-top-sail, and one through the jib. All our sails considerably cut—two topmast backstays shot away, main-sheet, foretacks lifts, braces, bowlines, and the running rigging generally very much cut, but no shot in our hull, excepting a few grape. Our gun boats were an hour and fifteen minutes in action. They disabled several of the enemy's gallies and boats, and considerably damaged Fort English. Most of our boats received damage in their rigging and sails.—The bomb vessel No. 1, commanded by Lieut. [illegible] was disabled; every shroud being shot away, the bed of the mortar rendered useless, and the vessel near sinking. She was, however, towed off.—About fifty shells were thrown into the town, and our boats fired 400 round shot, besides grape and canister. They were led into action by Captains Decatur and Somers with their usual gallantry.—The brigs and schooners were handsomely conducted, and fired many shot with effect at Fort English, which they were near enough to reach with their carronades. They suffered considerably in their rigging, and the Argus received a 32 pound shot in the hull forward, which cut off a bower-cable as it entered. We kept under weigh until 11, P. M. when we anchored, Tripoli bearing S. S. W. 3 leagues. I again with pleasure acknowledge the services of an able and active officer in Captain Chauncey, serving on the quarter-deck of the Constitution. At sun rise I made the signal for the squadron to prepare for action. The Carpenters were sent on board the bombs to repair damages, and our boats employed in supplying the bombs and gun boats with ammunition, and to replace the expenditures.

Desirous of annoying the enemy, by all the means in my power, I directed to be put into execution a long contemplated plan of sending a fire-ship, or infernal, into the harbour of Tripoli, in the night, for the purpose of endeavouring to destroy the enemy's shipping, and shatter the Bashaw's castle and town. Capt. Somers, of the Nautilus, having volunteered his services, had, for several days before this period, been directing the preparation of the ketch Intrepid, assisted by Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel. About 100 barrels of powder, and 150 fixed shells, were apparently judiciously disposed of on board her. The fuzes leading to the magazine, where all the powder was deposited, were calculated to burn a quarter of an hour.

September 4th. The Intrepid being prepared for the intended service, Capt. Somers and Lieutenant Wadsworth made choice of two of the fastest rowing boats in the squadron, for bringing them out.—After reaching their destination and firing the combustible materials, which were to communicate with the fuzes, Capt. Somers's boat was manned with four seamen from the Nautilus, and Lieut. Wadsworth's, with six from the Constitution. Lieut. Israel accompanied them. At eight in the evening, the Intrepid was under sail, and standing for the port, with a leading breeze from the eastward: The Argus, Vixen, and Nautilus, convoyed her as far as the rock. On entering the harbour, several shot were fired at her from the batteries. In a few minutes after, when she had apparently nearly gained the intended place of destination, she suddenly exploded, without their having previously fired a room filled with splinters and other combustibles, which were intended to create a blaze, in order to deter the enemy from boarding, whilst the fire was communicating to the fuzes, which led to the magazine. The effect of the explosion, awed their batteries into profound silence, with astonishment.—Not a gun was afterwards fired for the night. The shrieks of the distressed inhabitants informed us, that the town was thrown into the greatest terror and consternation, by the explosion of the magazine, and the bursting and falling of shells, in all directions. The whole squadron waited, with the utmost anxiety, to learn the fate of the adventurers, from a signal previously agreed on in case of success, but waited in vain; no signs of their safety were to be observed. The Argus, Vixen and Nautilus hovered round the entrance of the port until sun-rise, when they had a fair view of the whole harbour. Not a vestige of the ketch or boats were to be seen. One of the enemy's largest gun-boats was missing, and three others were seen very much shattered and damaged, which the enemy were hauling on shore.

From these circumstances I am led to believe, that those boats were detached from the enemy's flotilla to intercept the ketch, and without suspecting her to be a fire-ship, the missing boat had suddenly boarded her, when the gallant Somers and the heroes of his party, observing the other three boats surrounding them, and no prospect of escape, determined at once to prefer death, and the destruction of the enemy, to captivity and torturing slavery, put a match to the train, leading directly to the magazine, which at once blew the whole into the air, and terminated their existence.

My conjectures respecting this affair are founded on a resolution, which Capt. Somers, Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel had formed, neither to be taken by the enemy, nor fail in their to get possession of the powder on board the Intrepid. They expected to enter the harbour without discovery, but

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The standing rigging, one main-stay sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since, burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

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Large Windsor.

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Early Yorkshire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Battersea
Drum-Head
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China-Pink
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Conclusion of Commodore PREBLE's highly interesting Journal.

[*From the Mercury of the* 30*th ult.*]

"SEPTEMBER the 2d, the bomb vessels having been repaired and ready for service, Lieutenants [illegible]nt and Robinson resumed the command of them. Lieut. Morris of the Argus took command of No. 3; and Lieutenant Trippe, having nearly recovered from his wounds, resumed the command of No. 6, which he so gallantly conducted the 3d ultimo. Capt. Chauncey, with several young gentlemen, and sixty men from the John Adams, volunteered on board the Constitution. At 5, P. M. made the signal to weigh; kept under sail all night. At 11, P. M. a general signal to prepare for battle; a Spanish Polacre in ballast, came out of Tripoli, with an Ambassador of the Grand Seignior on board, who had been sent from Constantinople to Tripoli to confirm the Bashaw in his title; this ceremony takes place in all the barbary regencies, every five years. The Captain of this vessel informed us that our shot and shells had made great havock and destruction in the city, and among the shipping, and that a vast number of people have been killed, also informs us that three of the boats which were sunk by our shot, in the actions of the 3d and 28th ult. had been got up, repaired, and fitted for service.

3d. At 2, P. M. Tripoli bore S. S. W. 2½ miles distant, wind E. by N. At half past 2, the signals were made for the gun-boats to cast off, advance and attack the enemy's gallies and gun-boats, which were all under weigh in the eastern part of the harbour, whither they had, for some time, been working up against the wind. This was certainly a judicious movement of theirs, as it precluded the possibility of our boats going down to attack the town, without leaving the enemy's flotilla in the rear, and directly to windward.—I accordingly ordered the bomb vessels to run down within proper distance of the town, and bombard it, while our gun-boats were to engage the enemy's gallies and boats to windward. At half past 2, P. M. our boats having gained the station to which they were directed, anchored, and commenced throwing shells into the city.—At the same time our gun-boats opened a brisk fire on the gallies and within point blank shot, which was warmly returned by them and fort English, and by a new battery, little to the westward; but as soon as our boats arrived within good musket shot of their gallies and boats, they gave way and retreated to the shore, within the rocks and under cover of musketry from fort English. They were followed by our boats, and by the Syren, Argus, Vixen, Nautilus, and Enterprize as far as the reefs would permit them to go with prudence. The action was then divided. One division of our boats with the brigs and schooners attacked fort English, whilst the other was engaged with the enemy's gallies and boats. The Bashaw's castle, the Mole, Crown, and several other batteries kept up a constant fire on our bomb vessels which were well conducted, and threw shells briskly into the town; but from their situation, they were very much exposed and in great danger of being sunk. I accordingly ran within them with the Constitution to draw off the enemy's attention, and amuse them whilst the bombardment was kept up. We brought to within reach of grape, and fired eleven broadsides in the Bashaw's castle, town and batteries, in a situation where more than 70 guns could bear upon us. One of their batteries was silenced. The town, Castle, and other batteries considerably damaged. By this time, it was about half past four o'clock.—The wind encreasing rapidly to the northward. I made the signal for the boats to retire from action, and for the brigs and schooners to take them in tow, and, soon after hauled off with the Constitution to repair damages. Our maintop-sail was totally disabled by a shell from the batteries, which cut away the leach rope and several cloths of the sail. Another shell went through the fore-top-sail, and one through the jib. All our sails considerably cut—two topmast backstays shot away, main-sheet, foretacks, lifts, braces, bowlines, and the running rigging generally very much cut, but no shot in our hull, excepting a few grape. Our gun boats were an hour and fifteen minutes in action. They disabled several of the enemy's gallies and boats, and considerably damaged Fort English. Most of our boats received damage in their rigging and sails.—The bomb vessel No. 1, commanded by Lieut Robinson was disabled; every shroud being shot away, the bed of the mortar rendered useless, and the vessel near sinking. She was, however, towed off.—About fifty shells were thrown into the town, and our boats fired 400 round shot, besides grape and cannister. They were led into action by Captains Decatur and Somers with their usual gallantry.—The brigs and schooners were handsomely conducted, and fired many shot with effect at Fort English, which they were near enough to reach with their carronades. They suffered considerably in their rigging, and the Argus received a 32 pound shot in the hull forward, which cut off a bower-cable as it entered. We kept under weigh until 11, P. M. when we anchored, Tripoli bearing S. S. W. 3 leagues. I again with pleasure acknowledge the services of an able and active officer in Captain Chauncey, serving on the quarter-deck of the Constitution. At sun rise I made the signal for the squadron to prepare for action. The Carpenters were sent on board the bombs to repair damages, and our boats employed in supplying the bombs and gun boats with ammunition, and to replace the expenditures.

Desirous of annoying the enemy, by all the means in my power, I directed to be put into execution a long contemplated plan of sending a fire-ship, or infernal, into the harbour of Tripoli, in the night, for the purpose of endeavouring to destroy the enemy's shipping, and shatter the Bashaw's castle and town. Capt. Somers, of the Nautilus, having volunteered his services, had, for several days before this period, been directing the preparation of the ketch Intrepid, assisted by Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel. About 100 barrels of powder, and 150 fixed shells, were apparently judiciously disposed of on board her. The fuzes leading to the magazine, where all the powder was deposited, were calculated to burn a quarter of an hour.

September 4th. The Intrepid being prepared for the intended service, Capt. Somers and Lieutenant Wadsworth made choice of two of the fastest rowing boats in the squadron, for bringing them out.—After reaching their destination and firing the combustible materials, which were to communicate with the fuzes, Capt. Somers's boat was manned with four seamen from the Nautilus, and Lieut. Wadsworth's, with six from the Constitution. Lieut. Israel accompanied them. At eight in the evening, the Intrepid was under sail, and standing for the port, with a leading breeze from the eastward. The Argus, Vixen, and Nautilus, convoyed her as far as the rock. On entering the harbour, several shot were fired at her from the batteries. In a few minutes after, when she had apparently nearly gained the intended place of destination, she suddenly exploded, without their having previously fired a room filled with splinters and other combustibles, which were intended to create a blaze, in order to deter the enemy from boarding, whilst the fire was communicating to the fuzes, which led to the magazine. The effect of the explosion, awed their batteries into profound silence, with astonishment.—Not a gun was afterwards fired for the night. The shrieks of the distressed inhabitants informed us, that the town was thrown into the greatest terror and consternation, by the explosion of the magazine, and the bursting and falling of shells, in all directions. The whole squadron waited, with the utmost anxiety, to learn the fate of the adventurers, from a signal previously agreed on in case of success, but waited in vain; no signs of their safety were to be observed. The Argus, Vixen and Nautilus hovered round the entrance of the port until sun-rise, when they had a fair view of the whole harbour. Not a vestige of the ketch or boats were to be seen. One of the enemy's largest gun-boats was missing, and three others were seen very much shattered and damaged, which the enemy were hauling on shore.

From these circumstances I am led to believe, that those boats were detached from the enemy's flotilla to intercept the ketch, and without suspecting her to be a fire-ship, the missing boat had suddenly boarded her, when the gallant Somers and the heroes of his party, observing the other three boats surrounding them, and no prospect of escape, determined at once to prefer death, and the destruction of the enemy, to captivity and torturing slavery, put a match to the train, leading directly to the magazine, which at once blew the whole into the air, and terminated their existence.

My conjectures respecting this affair are founded on a resolution, which Capt. Somers, Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel had formed, neither to be taken by the enemy, nor suffer him to get possession of the powder on board the Intrepid. They expected to enter the harbour without discovery, but

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER I.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the people is frequently placed in situations of peculiar delicacy. His conduct may be misunderstood, and his motives misrepresented; and it may at the same time be improper for him to enter into a public explanation with his constituents. Such was my situation previously to the late election, and some may be of opinion that my silence ought not even now to be broken. But the most powerful motives impel me to communicate to those who have done me the honour to confide to me their most important interests, the truth and the whole truth, in relation to the political concerns of our country. As a centinel over the rights and interests of the people, I have been placed upon an elevated eminence; and in that situation I have *made discoveries* of such importance, that I should consider myself as treacherously neglectful of my duty, were I to withhold them from the public eye.

Already denounced, I am aware of the new denunciations which await me. I shall be accused of abandoning my party and becoming an apostate from republican principles. I shall even be charged with treason, in advancing sentiments which may be considered as tending to produce a dissolution of the Union. Against falsehood and calumny I shall always be able to oppose the shield and helmet of truth and a good conscience. Those who know me will believe my motives to be pure, whatever opinion they may form of my discernment; and to those who know me not, and in whose minds I am already condemned, I will address the laconic expostulation of a celebrated ancient to his passionate opponent. *strike, but hear me.* Aside from the circumstances of the late election, I have ample evidence that my conduct in Congress has been misunderstood by many, and that I have been considered as giving anti republican votes in opposing some of the most aristocratic measures ever adopted in our country. I am a republican. On certain subjects, however, it is time to speak out, and to speak with energy. There is a party in the United States consisting of moderate and reflecting constitutional republicans (*first*, rather than a *third* party) and which is not entirely composed of individuals like myself, humble and uninfluential. It embraces many of the best and greatest patriots of our country; men, against whose spotless fame even malice dares not raise her voice, and to whose talents millions pay homage; men, whose abilities and virtues are destined, I hope and trust in God, to preserve the United States from many political evils. The objects of this party are, the preservation of the constitution in all its energies, and the union of all honest men. I know that the union of honest men is reprobated by some as a treasonable project, but it must be censured by the vicious and enthusiastic only; the good and wise believe that nothing else will save the Union, at some future time, from division and destruction.

Limited as has been my political experience, I have learned that violent party men are almost always wrong. They view political objects as through as through a glass darkly. If the fury of party spirit be not speedily checked, moderation will become as great a crime in America, as it was in France during the reign of Robespierre. Self-created organs of the public will, already denounce every one, whatever may be his situation or character, whose conduct is distinguished by the least display of conscientious independence. Among republicans, among ardent republicans, it is already criminal to be an honest and independent politician. A new despot is created, all powerful and irresistible, on the foot-stool of whose throne we are commanded to bow the knee, and to whose imperious mandates it is the essence of democracy to yield passive obedience. Who is this despot? It is a phantom, but not the less powerful for being imaginary;—like other phantoms, it has power to mislead and terrify. It is what a certain junto please to term the public will. A few ambitious individuals undertake to anticipate the public sentiment upon all political subjects, and, to the shame of our country be it spoken, a considerable portion of the people yield a too easy acquiescence to the mighty usurpation. *The voice of the people, when it is the result of correct information and cool reflection is always just.*—But the people may be deluded. Deluded they have been, at particular times, in every age and nation.—

An attempt is making to divert the current of popular opinion to an improper channel: It now glides like the rivulet, it may soon thunder like the torrent. The people will be told that the constitution is an odious system of aristocracy; that the President must be elected by the people at large; that the Senate must be destroyed, or at least greatly weakened; that the judges must be rendered elective; and that all who oppose this glorious renovation of our political system are federalists and enemies to freedom. There is too much reason to fear that this gilded pill will be greedily swallowed, although nothing can be more certain than that the constitution, in proportion as it is rendered more democratic, becomes less federative, and destroys the rights and interests of the small states. The small states may be deprived of their rights by the combined operation of violence and intringue; they may be terrified and deluded; they may regret their delusion only when their chains are fastened; and they may possibly be doomed to close an inglorious career by the commission of political suicide!

I shall be accused of political inconsistency. The accusation, however, can only be founded upon injustice, and supported by deception. I opposed many measures of the federal party, because I believed them anti-republican, and pernicious to the best interests of my country; and that opinion remains unaltered. But I have changed my opinion as to some men and some measures which are called republican. I oppose a junto calling themselves republican, from the same views, and with the same motives, that I opposed the former administration; for I shall always oppose what I consider as aristocracy and persecution. I draw a line of discrimination between the administration and a faction who dictate equally to the government and the people. To explain and justify my own conduct, it is necessary that I should describe that of those to whom I stand opposed: But I shall do it without impeaching the integrity of any man in public life. I have no private views to promote, no personal resentments to gratify; and I have learned to repress the aspiring spirit of juvenile ambition. The first wish of my heart is to see my country free and happy, and I always deem it my duty to devote my feeble efforts to the support and preservation of her freedom and felicity.

Probably I shall be the last man in the United States who will change principles, or even parties, unless parties shall change principles. I profess still to be, as I ever have been, a moderate and consistent republican; but, in my public capacity, I consider myself as the representative, not of a party, but of the people. *I am most decidedly in favor of a union of parties in the Northern States, upon constitutional principles.* I believe it necessary, in order to preserve the Union, and fulfil the injunctions of the illustrious Washington. It is also in strict conformity to the opinions of the present President, who has declared to the world, that we are all federalists and all republicans; and of course, that our political distinctions are rather nominal than real. As the terms federalist and democratic, although innocent and correct in themselves, have become reciprocally odious, it would be well if we could unite as a band of brothers, under the appellation of *constitutional republicans.* At all events, I shall continue to consider myself as the representative of all the people of the district, and to devote myself to the support of the constitution. For my numerous enemies, some of whom will never cease to calumniate me, I will offer, in humble imitation of Him, to whose merits I look for happiness beyond the grave, this most benevolent of all prayers—*Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.* My only political friends shall be the friends of real liberty, and my enemies shall be the enemies of the people.

JAMES ELLIOT.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, March 27, 1805.

HAVING received from Commodore Preble, information that the Neapolitan government cannot possibly spare to Commodore Barron, any of their gun-boats for the ensuing summer, the Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for the equipment of ten Gun-Boats to leave the United States, so as to join our squadron in the Mediterranean about the 1st of July. Owing to the violent gales of wind that usually prevail on the coast of Tripoli before the month of July, gun-boats cannot be used to advantage or even with safety, before that period.

RUTLAND (*Vermont*) March 30, 1805.

BEWARE OF QUACKS!!

The following particulars relative to the trial of John Johnson, for an indictment of Murder, is communicated to us by a gentleman who attended the court. We hope it may instruct the credulous, and form a lesson for those who are too often employing such vile impostors of physic, who are continually ransacking the country, "seeking whom they may devour."

At the last February term of the supreme court of this State, holden at Manchester, in the county of Bennington, came on the trial of John Johnson, who was indicted for the Murder of Miss Everts, a young girl of Sunderland, in said county.—The evidence given against the prisoner, on the part of the State, was in substance, That the said Johnson had set himself up in the vicinity as a cancer Doctor, and pretended that he had performed miraculous cures in that and many other disorders. The parents of the deceased hearing of his *fame* sent for him to call and see their daughter, a girl of about 18 years of age, who had been delirious for some time, so that they were obliged to confine her. Upon the said Johnson's calling on her parents they inquired of him whether he could cure their daughter?—He said he could *most certainly* cure her—that he had cured *many* persons, apparently in the same situation. He was then enquired of where he had acquired this great skill above all other Doctors? He said he had read a great many German authors and had acquired much knowledge, and had got much information from the native Indians. he thought more from the Indians than from any other quarter. He then observed, that she must be put to sleep, or *laid*, as he expressed it. The mother, fearful he was about to administer opium said, I fear you are about to give my daughter opium. The respondent answered he would not give her opium. He said he had an Indian root, which put in rum would soon *lay her* and *break the charm*, and when she awaked she would be perfectly well. He then went away to a neighbor's house, to prepare his medicine, where he was seen to put a large quantity of opium into water, the quantity could not be accurately ascertained but the witness said he should judge enough to kill three persons. He returned to his patient again, after looking attentively thro' the Almanack, and the signs in particular, he observed, that it was as good a time to administer his medicine that day as any, but it would take double the quantity of rum to lay her that day to what it would the next. He then had nearly a quart of rum, and a small vessel given him to put in and mix his medicine; with which he went to the room where the girl was confined, and observed, that he must be alone with her and must not be disturbed till he had laid her.

After he had been alone with the girl about half an hour the mother and a son went to listen, being anxious to know what was going on in the room, but hearing nothing but the girl say, get away, which the witness said was a common expression to the family if any of them only spoke to her—they soon returned. The mother being very uneasy, went and opened the door, found the respondent near it, her daughter being apparently lifeless on the floor, in a moist sweat. She was soon taken up, dressed in another apparel and put into bed, which was about 3 o'clock, P. M. The Doctor observed that he must have something to drink, for he had had a very hard time of it in *laying her*, and the rum which he had taken in the room with him was gone.—The girl appeared still to be nearly expiring, which alarmed the family. But the Doctor assured them she would soon awake and be perfectly well. The girl remained in this situation until about one or two o'clock at night, the family being in bed except the mother, the Doctor proposed to go to bed to the daughter and observed it was necessary.—and that they being alone, it would not be known (or words to that import.) The Doctor immediately sprung into bed, put his arm around the girl, turned her face towards him—she soon puked on the doctor, when he immediately quit the bed. The girl expired in a few minutes after.

There was strong suspicion entertained that the Doctor was guilty of obscene conduct while alone with the girl. But there was not evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury of that fact.—

The Jury after retiring about three hours found Johnson not guilty of murder but *guilty of Manslaughter.*

The court sentenced him to receive *thirty nine stripes, to stand in the pillory one hour, to pay costs, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

By the supercargo of the brig Sally and Jenny, from St. Pierres, Martinique, we have been obligingly favoured with the following details:

"On the 19th of February, in the night, a French fleet, consisting of one vessel of 110, two of 80, and three of 74 guns, with three frigates and two brigs, but no transports, having on board about 3,500 men, arrived at Fort-Royal, Martinique. On the 20th, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the different harbours of the island.—On the 21st, the fleet passed St. Pierres, on their way to the island of Dominica, where they arrived on the same night.—On the morning of the 22d, opened their batteries on the town of Rousseau.—The town was not summoned to surrender previous to the attack, but it seems to have been the intention of the French Admiral to have carried it by a *coup de main.* The town was defended by a small fort that overlooks it, in which Gov. Prevot, and a few of the militia of the town were stationed; they made a brave defence for nearly five hours, and then retired with the inhabitants to the fortification at Prince Rupert's Bay on the other side of the island. The town of Rousseau was near two-thirds destroyed by fire, occasioned as was supposed, by the wadding of some of the guns from the fort. The French landed about evening, and took possession of the fort and the remainder of the town. Our informant is confident that no contribution was levied, as has been reported, because the inhabitants had generally fled before the French landed.—On the morning of the 23d. the French forces re-embarked, and it was supposed that the fleet had gone round to Prince Rupert's Bay, but it afterwards appeared it had sailed for Guadaloupe—on the receipt of this information at Martinique, the 1st of March, the embargo was taken off, and on the second our informant sailed.—On the 4th of March in the morning, he passed Basseterre, Guadaloupe; and saw the French fleet at anchor.—In a short time they weighed anchor, and proceeded on, about mid-night of the 4th of March, lost sight of them in the channel between Montserrat and Antigua.—He supposes that it was their intention to attack Nevis and St. Kitts in the morning, as they were then only about 20 miles distant. It was generally reported at Martinique, that all the necessary officers for the government of an Island—such as a captain-general were on board the fleet; and, that the orders to the commander of the fleet were if possible, to carry whatever place he might attack by a *coup de main*, and if he could not, to abandon the enterprize.—He was particularly commanded not to waste his time in blockades or regular sieges.—The loss sustained by the French, in their attack on Dominica, was stated at Martinique to be 600 men. The loss of the English, was stated at 15 men, but of this there was no certainty.

Capt. Hunt, from St. Thomas, informs that the French squadron were at anchor, between Nevis* and St. Kitts; when the Columbia Packet left St. Thomas, they had landed a few troops at Nevis, but had not attempted St. Kitts.

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* *Nevis is a small island, about 3 leagues long and one wide, separated from St. Kitts by a gut or channel, about two or three miles wide. It abounds in good fresh water, and probably for this the French fleet have stopped. From this they have but the short distance of twenty miles to any part of the island of St. Kitts, and about sixty miles to Antigua.*

April 3.

Important.—We learn from an authentic source, that our government have received *official notice* that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is absolutely prohibited, and that all neutral vessels bound to or from any port in their possession will be seized, and the crews tried under a military commission and *executed.* This intelligence may be relied upon.

NEW-YORK, April 1,

From the best authority we are informed, that when the ship Hare left Lisbon, the most friendly relations existed between Britain and Portugal, and there was every reason for believing that their friendship would not be interrupted by any propositions from the French.—It was perfectly understood in Lisbon that the British were to send two thousand troops to Madeira for the purpose of securing that valuable island. This circumstance, when considered in connection with the present situation of Portugal, surrounded and distressed by enemies, leaves no room to doubt of her determination to adhere to her ancient ally Britain, and, if peace cannot be maintained, to draw the sword against the French. The idea of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils, rather than be controuled by France, we are assured, has never for a moment been laid aside. It is indeed surprising that it has not been put in execution. By abandoning their little spot on the European continent, for which they at present purchase peace both of France and Britain, and establishing the government in Brazil, they would effectually place themselves out of the reach of their disorganizing and turbulent neighbours, and might in a short time become as respectable as any nation in existence.

April 2.

We have strong ground to believe that the mother of the Empress Bonaparte is a passenger on board the frigate La Ville de Milan, lately captured by the British frigate Leander, and carried into Bermuda. It is certain that repeated invitations were sent to this lady from France, after the elevation of Bonaparte to the office of First Consul, all of which were rejected upon the plea that the tenure by which her son-in-law held his office was too unstable and precarious to warrant the propriety of her leaving the tranquil retreat which she possessed in Martinique, and adding that her cot might at no very distant day afford an asylum to her daughter. We understand that since the coronation of Bonaparte, a more pressing invitation has been sent and accepted, and it is said the lady had taken her passage in the La Ville de Milan.

April 4.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Sea-Flower, Capt. Aborn, in 19 days from St. Bartholomews, by whom we learn, that the French squadron in the West-Indies had taken and burnt all the shipping in the port of Basseterre, St. Kitts, and laid the town under a contribution, and obtained 35,000. They then went to Nevis, where they took the shipping and got about 10 000 dollars in a similar manner. It was said they had gone from Nevis for Montserrat. A vessel had arrived the day before the Sea-Flower sailed with information that the above squadron intended to go to St. Vincents and then to Antigua; at which places the British were assembling all their forces to oppose them.

Late from Cadiz.—Capt. Fowler, who arrived here yesterday in 39 days from Cadiz, informs, that the British blockading squadron off that port, began to prevent neutral vessels going into Cadiz: in consequence of which flour, which had been 22 dollars, had risen to 25.

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An attempt is making to divert the current of popular opinion to an improper channel: It now glides like the rivulet, it may soon thunder like the torrent. The people will be told that the constitution is an odious system of aristocracy; that the President must be elected by the people at large; that the Senate must be destroyed, or at least greatly weakened; that the judges must be rendered elective; and that all who oppose this glorious renovation of our political system are federalists and enemies to freedom. There is too much reason to fear that this gilded pill will be greedily swallowed, although nothing can be more certain than that the constitution, in proportion as it is rendered more democratic, becomes less federative, and destroys the rights and interests of the small states. The small states may be deprived of their rights by the combined operation of violence and intringue; they may be terrified and deluded; they may regret their delusion only when their chains are fastened; and they may possibly be doomed to close an inglorious career by the commission of political suicide!

I shall be accused of political inconsistency. The accusation, however, can only be founded upon injustice, and supported by deception. I opposed many measures of the federal party, because I believed them anti-republican, and pernicious to the best interests of my country; and that opinion remains unaltered. But I have changed my opinion as to some men and some measures which are called republican. I oppose a junto calling themselves republican, from the same views, and with the same motives, that I opposed the former administration; for I shall always oppose what I consider as aristocracy and persecution. I draw a line of discrimination between the administration and a faction who dictate equally to the government and the people. To explain and justify my own conduct, it is necessary that I should describe that of those to whom I stand opposed: But I shall do it without impeaching the integrity of any man in public life. I have no private views to promote, no personal resentments to gratify; and I have learned to repress the aspiring spirit of juvenile ambition. The first wish of my heart is to see my country free and happy, and I always deem it my duty to devote my feeble efforts to the support and preservation of her freedom and felicity.

Probably I shall be the last man in the United States who will change principles, or even parties, unless parties shall change principles. I profess still to be, as I ever have been, a moderate and consistent republican; but, in my public capacity, I consider myself as the representative, not of a party, but of the people. *I am most decidedly in favor of a union of parties in the Northern States, upon constitutional principles.* I believe it necessary, in order to preserve the Union, and fulfil the injunctions of the illustrious Washington. It is also in strict conformity to the opinions of the present President, who has declared to the world, that we are all federalists and all republicans; and of course, that our political distinctions are rather nominal than real. As the terms federalist and democratic, although innocent and correct in themselves, have become reciprocally odious, it would be well if we could unite as a band of brothers, under the appellation of *constitutional republicans.* At all events, I shall continue to consider myself as the representative of all the people of the district, and to devote myself to the support of the constitution. For my numerous enemies, some of whom will never cease to calumniate me, I will offer, in humble imitation of Him, to whose merits I look for happiness beyond the grave, this most benevolent of all prayers—*Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.* My only political friends shall be the friends of real liberty, and my enemies shall be the enemies of the people.

JAMES ELLIOT.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, March 27, 1805.

HAVING received from Commodore Preble, information that the Neapolitan government cannot possibly spare to Commodore Barron, any of their gun-boats for the ensuing summer, the Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for the equipment of ten Gun-Boats to leave the United States, so as to join our squadron in the Mediterranean about the 1st of July. Owing to the violent gales of wind that usually prevail on the coast of Tripoli before the month of July, gun-boats cannot be used to advantage or even with safety, before that period.

RUTLAND *(Vermont)* March 30, 1805.

BEWARE OF QUACKS!!

The following particulars relative to the trial of John Johnson, for an indictment of Murder, is communicated to us by a gentleman who attended the court. We hope it may instruct the credulous, and form a lesson for those who are too often employing such vile impostors of physic, who are continually ransacking the country, "seeking whom they may devour."

At the last February term of the supreme court of this State, holden at Manchester, in the county of Bennington, came on the trial of John Johnson, who was indicted for the Murder of Miss Everts, a young girl of Sunderland, in said county.—The evidence given against the prisoner, on the part of the State, was in substance, That the said Johnson had set himself up in the vicinity as a cancer Doctor, and pretended that he had performed miraculous cures in that and many other disorders. The parents of the deceased hearing of his *fame* sent for him to call and see their daughter, a girl of about 18 years of age, who had been delirious for some time, so that they were obliged to confine her. Upon the said Johnson's calling on her parents they inquired of him whether he could cure their daughter?—He said he could most certainly cure her—that he had cured many persons, apparently in the same situation. He was then enquired of where he had acquired this great skill above all other Doctors? He said he had read a great many German authors and had acquired much knowledge, and had got much information from the native Indians. he thought more from the Indians than from any other quarter. He then observed, that she must be put to sleep, or *laid*, as he expressed it. The mother, fearful he was about to administer opium said, I fear you are about to give my daughter opium. The respondent answered he would not give her opium. He said he had an Indian root, which put in rum would soon *lay her* and *break the charm*, and when she awaked she would be perfectly well. He then went away to a neighbor's house, to prepare his medicine, where he was seen to put a large quantity of opium into water. the quantity could not be accurately ascertained but the witness said he should judge enough to kill three persons. He returned to his patient again, after looking attentively thro' the Almanack, and the signs in particular, he observed, that it was as good a time to administer his medicine that day as any, but it would take double the quantity of rum to lay her that day to what it would the next. He then had nearly a quart of rum, and a small vessel given him to put in and mix his medicine; with which he went to the room where the girl was confined, and observed, that he must be alone with her and must not be disturbed till he had laid her.

After he had been alone with the girl about half an hour the mother and a son went to listen, being anxious to know what was going on in the room, but hearing nothing but the girl say, get away, which the witness said was a common expression to the family if any of them only spoke to her—they soon returned. The mother being very uneasy, went and opened the door, found the respondent near it, her daughter being apparently lifeless on the floor, in a moist sweat. She was soon taken up, dressed in another apparel and put into bed which was about 3 o'clock, P. M. The Doctor observed that he must have something to drink, for he had had a very hard time of it in *laying her*, and the rum which he had taken in the room with him was gone.—The girl appeared still to be nearly expiring, which alarmed the family. But the Doctor assured them she would soon awake and be perfectly well. The girl remained in this situation until about one or two o'clock at night, the family being in bed except the mother, the Doctor proposed to go to bed to the daughter and observed it was necessary,—and that they being alone, it would not be known (or words to that import.) The Doctor immediately sprung into bed, put his arm around the girl, turned her face towards him—she soon puked on the doctor, when he immediately quit the bed. The girl expired in a few minutes after.

There was strong suspicion entertained that the Doctor was guilty of obscene conduct while alone with the girl. But there was not evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury of that fact.—

The Jury after retiring about three hours found Johnson not guilty of murder but *guilty of Manslaughter.*

The court sentenced him to receive *thirty nine stripes, to stand in the pillory one hour, to pay costs, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

By the supercargo of the brig Sally and Jenny, from St. Pierres, Martinique, we have been obligingly favoured with the following details:

"On the 19th of February, in the night, a French fleet, consisting of one vessel of 110, two of 80, and three of 74 guns, with three frigates and two brigs, but no transports, having on board about 3,500 men, arrived at Fort-Royal, Martinique. On the 20th, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the different harbours of the island.—On the 21st, the fleet passed St. Pierres, on their way to the island of Dominica, where they arrived on the same night.—On the morning of the 22d, opened their batteries on the town of Rousseau.—The town was not summoned to surrender previous to the attack, but it seems to have been the intention of the French Admiral to have carried it by a *coup de main.* The town was defended by a small fort that overlooks it, in which Gov. Prevot, and a few of the militia of the town were stationed; they made a brave defence for nearly five hours, and then retired with the inhabitants to the fortification at Prince Rupert's Bay on the other side of the island. The town of Rousseau was near two-thirds destroyed by fire, occasioned as was supposed, by the wadding of some of the guns from the fort. The French landed about evening, and took possession of the fort and the remainder of the town. Our informant is confident that no contribution was levied, as has been reported, because the inhabitants had generally fled before the French landed.—On the morning of the 23d. the French forces re-embarked, and it was supposed that the fleet had gone round to Prince Rupert's Bay, but it afterwards appeared it had sailed for Guadaloupe—on the receipt of this information at Martinique, the 1st of March, the embargo was taken off, and on the second our informant sailed.—On the 4th of March in the morning, he passed Basseterre, Guadaloupe; and saw the French fleet at anchor.—In a short time they weighed anchor, and proceeded on, about mid-night of the 4th of March, lost sight of them in the channel between Montserrat and Antigua.—He supposes that it was their intention to attack Nevis and St. Kitts in the morning, as they were then only about 20 miles distant. It was generally reported at Martinique, that all the necessary officers for the government of an Island—such as a captain-general were on board the fleet; and, that the orders to the commander of the fleet, were if possible, to carry whatever place he might attack by a *coup de main*, and if he could not, to abandon the enterprize.—He was particularly commanded not to waste his time in blockades or regular sieges.—The loss sustained by the French, in their attack on Dominica, was stated at Martinique to be 600 men. The loss of the English, was stated at 15 men, but of this there was no certainty.

Capt. Hunt, from St. Thomas, informs that the French squadron were at anchor, between Nevis* and St. Kitts; when the Columbia Packet left St. Thomas, they had landed a few troops at Nevis, but had not attempted St. Kitts.

* *Nevis is a small island, about 3 leagues long and one wide, separated from St. Kitts by a gut or channel, about two or three miles wide. It abounds in good fresh water, and probably for this the French fleet have stopped. From this they have but the short distance of twenty miles to any part of the island of St. Kitts, and about sixty miles to Antigua.*

April 3.

Important.—We learn from an authentic source, that our government have received *official notice* that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is absolutely prohibited, and that all neutral vessels bound to or from any port in their possession will be seized, and the crews tried under a military commission and *executed.* This intelligence may be relied upon.

NEW-YORK, April 1,

From the best authority we are informed, that when the ship Hare left Lisbon, the most friendly relations existed between Britain and Portugal, and there was every reason for believing that their friendship would not be interrupted by any propositions from the French.—It was perfectly understood in Lisbon that the British were to send two thousand troops to Madeira for the purpose of securing that valuable island. This circumstance, when considered in connection with the present situation of Portugal, surrounded and distressed by enemies, leaves no room to doubt of her determination to adhere to her ancient ally Britain, and, if peace cannot be maintained, to draw the sword against the French. The idea of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils, rather than be controuled by France, we are assured, has never for a moment been laid aside. It is indeed surprising that it has not been put in execution. By abandoning their little spot on the European continent, for which they at present purchase peace both of France and Britain, and establishing the government in Brazil, they would effectually place themselves out of the reach of their disorganizing and turbulent neighbours, and might in a short time become as respectable as any nation in existence.

April 2.

We have strong ground to believe that the mother of the Empress Bonaparte is a passenger on board the frigate La Ville de Milan, lately captured by the British frigate Leander, and carried into Bermuda. It is certain that repeated invitations were sent to this lady from France, after the elevation of Bonaparte to the office of First Consul, all of which were rejected upon the plea that the tenure by which her son-in-law held his office was too unstable and precarious to warrant the propriety of her leaving the tranquil retreat which she possessed in Martinique, and adding that her cot might at no very distant day afford an asylum to her daughter. We understand that since the coronation of Bonaparte, a more pressing invitation has been sent and accepted, and it is said the lady had taken her passage in the La Ville de Milan.

April 4.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Sea-Flower, Capt. Aborn, in 19 days from St. Bartholomews, by whom we learn, that the French squadron in the West-Indies had taken and burnt all the shipping in the port of Basseterre, St. Kitts, and laid the town under a contribution, and obtained 35,000. They then went to Nevis, where they took the shipping and got about 10 000 dollars in a similar manner. It was said they had gone from Nevis for Montserrat. A vessel had arrived the day before the Sea-Flower sailed with information that the above squadron intended to go to St. Vincents and then to Antigua; at which places the British were assembling all their forces to oppose them.

Late from Cadiz.—Capt. Fowler, who arrived here yesterday in 39 days from Cadiz informs, that the British blockading squadron off that port, began to prevent neutral vessels going into Cadiz: in consequence of which flour, which had been 22 dollars had risen to 25.

April 5.

Capt. Rutgers, from Martinique, informs ... on the 11th of March in the evening, ... saw the French fleet off Guadaloupe un... easy sail, apparently standing for Domini... ; and that the day following he passed ... aterre, St. Kitts, and Brimstone Hill, at ... of which places the forts and vessels ... e under British colours. The English ... ops had evacuated Diamond Rock.

Captain Hurst arrived at Baltimore last ... dnesday from Jacmel, which place he ... the 7th of March, informs that the Hay... army had got within 6 leagues of the ... of St. Domingo. On the 16th of March ... H. was boarded by the British sloop of ... Stork, in the Mona Passage, from whom ... arnt that the women and children had ... ft the city, and the men in readiness to ... t.

... learn by the schooner Only Daughter, ... he French fleet left Guadaloupe on the ... lt for the Leeward. We further learn ... 4 English prizes taken by the French ... ron, had arrived at Guadaloupe, one of ... was the ship Marquis of Lansdowne, ... erly an East-Indiaman, and a large ... eaman loaded with coffee, which vessel ... cargo sold for 40 000 dolls.

... pt. Brown from Guadaloupe informs ... that the French squadron was, when he ..., to the northward of Antigua, bound ... windward.

... assenger in the brig Canton from Cadiz, in... , that the Toulon fleet had arrived at Car... ena, and that 15 sail of the line from Cadiz ... to join them with all possible dispatch— ... a Spanish army of 10,000 men had as... ed at St. Roque, and it was expected ... would soon besiege Gibraltar. The ... h privateer Podoroso, had brought in... Cadiz a British ship valued at 500 000 ... rs.

... pt. Clapp, arrived here yesterday from St. ... homas, informs, that the American Con... at St. Thomas had received a Decree ... articles (which our informant saw) ... the government of the city of St. ... ingo, declaring, among other regula... , that ALL VESSELS, of whatever ... on, that were caught within three lea... of the Brigand ports should be taken, ... their crews put to death.—This law ... to be put in force from and after the ... of April, 1805.

... pt. Jenkins, from Leghorn and Gibral... informs us that about 37 sail of vessels ... been driven ashore at Gibraltar the lat... end of January. The gale by which ... injury was effected was experienced at ... les, where most of the vessels went ... re. Had the gale taken Leghorn in ... course the destruction of property would ... been very geat, there being nearly ... ty sail lying at quarantine in the open ..., notwithstanding the epidemic ceased ... the beginning of December.

BOSTON, April 3.

This morning arrived here the brig Har..., Capt. Joseph Lovett, in 45 days from ... rseilles, [South of France] was boarded ... n passing the Streights of Gibraltar, ... acquainted that Gibraltar was besieged. ... apt. L. informs, that about three weeks ... re he sailed from Marseilles, the Toulon ... put to sea—was out a number of days, and ... returned, bringing in with them, an ... glish cutter. Two frigates of the fleet ... missing, supposed to have been taken.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
All the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
God's, and Truth's."

MR. ELLIOT's LETTER.

... greeably to promise, Mr. ELLIOT, the ... pendent and patriotic member of Con... from Vermont, has commenced his ... iew of the political concerns of the Unit... States, during the late important session ... ongress.—In this day's Mercury, we have ... leasure of presenting his Letter No. I. ... h our readers, we doubt not, will peruse ... much satisfaction. Mr. Elliot is an ... st constitutionalist.—His integrity is ... peached—his character unquestionable. ... anks with the democratic party; but ... o independent to follow any leader but ... nscience. Happy would it be for our ... ry, if all our legislators had such lead...

... he legislature of New-York has rejected ... proposition of Massachusetts for amend... the Constitution of the United States, so ... o exclude negro votes. It has also post... ed the Kentucky amendment relative to ... Judiciary; and rejected that of North... olina for prohibiting the importation of ... es after the year 1808.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

... he returns of votes, for Governor, from ... towns, give Gov. Strong, a majority of ... 2, over his democratic rival, the Hon. ... es Sullivan.—The votes for Lieut. ... ernor, in the same towns, give nearly as ... e a majority for the federal candidate, ... Hon. Edward H. Robbins.

... he state of the Election, as it respects the ... e of Senators, has proved equally au... spicious to the cause of Federalism, as in the instance of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.—It is fully ascertained, that the Federal Senatorial Candidates, for the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hampshire, Worcester, and Cumberland, are elected. The number of these is 21, which forms a majority of the most important branch of the legislature of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Repertory, of the 9th inst.

We offer our fellow-citizens our most sincere and fervent congratulations on the pleasing prospect of state politics. Let it be remembered that but a few months since, it was proclaimed throughout the United States by the democrats, that old Massachusetts had apostatized from her first love; let it be remembered that the Revolutionists have been completely organized throughout the Commonwealth, for two years past, and a Senator appointed annually to write an inflammatory address, which has been *early* circulated into the remotest corners of the State. These circumstances, with the defection of New-Hampshire, had flushed our enemies with the most sanguine expectations of triumph. They had already begun to boast and menace; but their vauntings are gone—exultation is changed to shame, and the malicious grin of elated baseness to disappointment, and despair. May God continue to bless the Commonwealth, and preserve to her, her excellent government, laws, institutions and habits.

Endeavours are making by certain democrats in the state of New-York, to supercede at the next election, those of their Senators and Representatives who voted for the Merchants' Bank. For such constituents an automaton would be the most suitable legislator.—The democrats in New-York will soon be as much divided as those of Pennsylvania.

The Senate of New-York, have directed the Attorney-General of that State, to prosecute Cheetham, the editor of the "American Citizen," (a well known democratic paper,) for an alledged libel against that branch of the legislature, respecting the passage of the bill incorporating the Merchants' Bank.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, wishing to save the *People* of that State from all *unnecessary* trouble, have fixed upon one Simon Snyder, as their next Governor. The present Governor, M'Kean, has rendered himself obnoxious, by the independence of his conduct; Duane has denounced him, the legislature have renounced him, and "all the people will say *Amen.*"

A Society is organizing in Philadelphia, under the banners of Leib, Duane & Co. whose title is to be, "*The Society of Friends of the People!*"—This reminds us of Marat, of guillotine memory, who printed a newspaper in Paris, entitled "*The Friend of the People,*" at the very time that he, and his worthy coadjutor Robespierre, were chopping off *the people's* heads by thousands.

General Wilkinson, who has been appointed Governor of Upper Louisiana, it is said, still retains his rank as commander in chief of the American forces, at a salary of 5000 dollars per annum.

We have received New-Orleans papers to Feb. 23. Their contents shew, that the minds of the people there are still in a perturbed state. The Legislative Council has passed a law for excluding all aliens from office. Several persons of this description, it is suggested, are now in commission, who, it is said, must be removed, according to the law.

New-Orleans has been incorporated as a city. The Governor is to appoint the Mayor and Recorder annually. The Aldermen, &c. are to be chosen on the 1st Monday in March, in Ward Meetings, by a plurality of votes. One half of the number of Aldermen to be re-chosen every year. The Mayor and Aldermen have power to levy taxes.—The qualification of a voter in the possession of real estate worth 500 dollars, or renting an estate at 100 dollars or upwards per annum. Taverns and boarding-houses are not to be opened, nor coaches, chaise or carts to be kept to let, without a licence from the Mayor.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, the ship Mount-Hope, Capt. John Boit, in 78 days from the Isle of France.—Left there, Ship Ganges, Capt. Phillips of Philadelphia, bound to Canton; Brig Susannah, Capt. Geddes of Wilmington, (Delaware) to sail in 6 or 8 days for New-York; Brig Tuly, Capt. Roberts, to sail in 2 or 3 days for New York; Ship Prudent, Capt. Ford, of Salem, just arrived from Bourbon; Ship Columbus, Capt. Callenuer, from Boston, just arrived; Brig Amphitrite, Capt. Hawley, of Philadelphia, just arrived from Calcutta.—On the 27th of March, in lat. 23 30, N. long. 59 30 W. spoke, Brig Harlequin of New-York, out 11 days, bound to Martinique. On the 31st of March, in lat. 32 40, N. long. 66, 18, W. passed a bale of Bourbon Cotton, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water. On the 1st of April, in lat. 32 40, N. long. 68, W. spoke Brig [illegible], 21 days from Berbice, bound to [illegible], and Brig Union, of Boston, 15 days from Martinique bound to Boston. On the 5th of April in lat. 38, 46, N. long. 72, W. spoke Ship New-York, of and from New-York 3 days out, bound to Jamaica.

At St. Helena, Jan. 25, ship Semiramis, Malbone, of this port, bound eastward.

At Gibraltar, Feb. 24, brig Hope, Lyon, of this port, bound for England.

DIED.—At Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 25th of February last, after a short but severe illness, of five days, Mr. *John Stratton*, jun. son of Mr. John Stratton, of this town, in the 24th year of his age.—In the death of this young man, (who, with a good share of understanding, possessed a generous, noble disposition, and a character untainted by the too frequent extravagancies of youth,) his surviving parent, has to mourn the loss of a dutiful son, his wife of a kind and tender husband, his children of a tender and affectionate parent, and the community of a valuable and enterprising citizen.—With steady habits and industrious application, and stimulated by a laudable ambition, he was looking forward into life; and promised fair to become a respectable, useful, and prosperous member of society. His relations and friends reasonably indulged the most pleasing anticipations; and every thing seemed propitious to *their* views and hopes, and to *his* expectations when a short and severe fit of sickness (and in a foreign land) disappointed the ripening promise, and closed the mortal career!—But let them not indulge an unavailing regret. "The moral perfections of the soul, the virtues of the rational mind, touched by the rude hand of death, may, perhaps, like the flower of the evening, close for a time their yet imperfect forms; but the gloomy night and darkness of the grave shall quickly pass, the morning of the resurrection shall arrive; they shall then expand their fragrant blossoms beneath the influence of brighter suns, and flourish in the possession of an eternal day."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Nancies, Briggs,	Havanna
Brig Hiram, Brown,	Ditto
Rising-Sun, Jenckes,	Alexandria
Snow Mary, Farrint,	Point Petre
Sloop Sally, Briggs,	Norfolk
Huntress, Earl,	New-York
Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Lucretia, Spencer,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsey, Clarke,	St. Jago
Azubah & Ruthy, Shaw,	Havanna
Brig Brandywine, Littlefield,	Africa
Schooner Virginia, Gross,	Boston
Ann & Harriot, Shearman,	Jamaica
Sloop Fame, Justin,	New-York

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, the 16th Inst. at the Store of Messrs. George Thomas & Co. *adjoining the Store of Mr.* Nicolas Geffroy, *Watch-Maker, the following Articles, viz.*

FIFTEEN or 20 gallons of West-India Rum.
20 gallons of Sherry Wine.
Teneriffe Wine in bottles.
Claret and Frontignac Do.
Cordials of different kinds.
Shrub Punch.
Preserved Fruits of all kinds.
Preserved Ginger.
Jellies of various kinds.
Teas, Chocolate, Ginger, &c.
Chocolate Shells.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

With a number of other articles, not enumerated.

Sales to commence at X o'clock, A. M.

JAMES CHAPPELL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, April 12, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

A FEW Tickets in the 7th class of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inst. when they will rise:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10.000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Rhode-Island State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual Badge of Mourning, on the left Arm, for Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th Instant, on Account of the Decease of Doctor DAVID OLYPHANT, a Member of the Society.

By Order of the Standing Committee,
DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

Providence April 12, 1805.

Mrs. BRIDGES

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT she has just received from Europe, an elegant assortment of the latest fashionable Millenary, consisting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it necessary to decline, giving any patterns, or sending any articles out in future.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

W. R. WILDER,

BEING desirous to dispose of his present stock in Trade, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, offers it at wholesale for cash, at prime cost, and at a much less advance than usual at retail:—Any person disposed to purchase the whole stock, shall have a credit of 6 and 12 months for approved paper.—An excellent opportunity for a young man out of business *Newport, April 12, 1805.*

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Ream.—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Justices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

SIX Hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.

Persons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are solicited to return them: As that branch of business is discontinued from this date. Many second-hand Books for sale, at half their worth *Newport, April 12.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do. VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport March 15, 1805.

April 5.

Capt. Rutgers, from Martinique, informs that on the 11th of March in the evening, he saw the French fleet off Guadaloupe under easy sail, apparently standing for Dominique; and that the day following he passed Basseterre, St. Kitts, and Brimstone Hill, at each of which places the forts and vessels were under British colours. The English troops had evacuated Diamond Rock.

Captain Hurst arrived at Baltimore last Wednesday from Jacmel, which place he left the 7th of March, informs that the Haytian army had got within 6 leagues of the city of St. Domingo. On the 16th of March Capt. H. was boarded by the British sloop of war Stork, in the Mona Passage, from whom he learnt that the women and children had all left the city, and the men in readiness to depart.

We learn by the schooner Only Daughter, that the French fleet left Guadaloupe on the 12th ult for the Leeward. We further learn that 14 English prizes taken by the French squadron, had arrived at Guadaloupe, one of which was the ship Marquis of Lansdowne, formerly an East-Indiaman, and a large Guineaman loaded with coffee, which vessel and cargo sold for 40 000 dolls.

Capt. Brown from Guadaloupe informs us, that the French squadron was, when he sailed, to the northward of Antigua, bound to windward.

A passenger in the brig Canton from Cadiz, informs, that the Toulon fleet had arrived at Carthagena, and that 15 sail of the line from Cadiz were to join them with all possible dispatch—That a Spanish army of 10,000 men had assembled at St. Roque, and it was expected they would soon besiege Gibraltar. The Spanish privateer Podoroso, had brought into Cadiz a British ship valued at 500 000 dollars.

Capt. Clapp, arrived here yesterday from St. Thomas, informs, that the American Consul at St. Thomas had received a Decree of 14 articles (which our informant saw) from the government of the city of St. Domingo, declaring, among other regulations, that ALL VESSELS, of whatever nation, that were caught within three leagues of the Brigand ports should be taken, and their crews put to death.—This law was to be put in force from and after the 1st of April, 1805.

Capt. Jenkins, from Leghorn and Gibraltar, informs us that about 37 sail of vessels had been driven ashore at Gibraltar the latter end of January. The gale by which this injury was effected was experienced at Naples, where most of the vessels went ashore. Had the gale taken Leghorn in its course the destruction of property would have been very geat, there being nearly eighty sail lying at quarantine in the open roads, notwithstanding the epidemic ceased from the beginning of December.

BOSTON, April 3.

This morning arrived here the brig Harriot, Capt. Joseph Lovett, in 45 days from Marseilles, [South of France] was boarded when passing the Streights of Gibraltar, and acquainted that Gibraltar was besieged.—Capt. L. informs, that about three weeks before he sailed from Marseilles, the Toulon fleet put to sea—was out a number of days, and had returned, bringing in with them, an English cutter. Two frigates of the fleet were missing, supposed to have been taken.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1805.

"Be Just, and fear not,
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

MR. ELLIOT's LETTER.

Agreeably to promise, Mr. ELLIOT, the independent and patriotic member of Congress from Vermont, has commenced his Review of the political concerns of the United States, during the late important session of Congress.—In this day's Mercury, we have the pleasure of presenting his Letter No. I. which our readers, we doubt not, will peruse with much satisfaction. Mr. Elliot is an honest constitutionalist.—His integrity is unimpeached—his character unquestionable. He ranks with the democratic party; but is too independent to follow any leader but his conscience. Happy would it be for our country, if all our legislators had such leaders.

The legislature of New-York has rejected the proposition of Massachusetts for amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to exclude negro votes. It has also postponed the Kentucky amendment relative to the Judiciary; and rejected that of North-Carolina for prohibiting the importation of slaves after the year 1808.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The returns of votes, for Governor, from 266 towns, give Gov. Strong, a majority of 4 162, over his democratic rival, the Hon. James Sullivan.—The votes for Lieut. Governor, in the same towns, give nearly as large a majority for the federal candidate, the Hon. Edward H. Robbins.

The state of the Election, as it respects the choice of Senators, has proved equally auspicious to the cause of Federalism, as in the instance of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.—It is fully ascertained, that the Federal Senatorial Candidates for the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hampshire, Worcester, and Cumberland, are elected. The number of these is 21, which forms a majority of the most important branch of the legislature of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Repertory, of the 9th inst.

We offer our fellow-citizens our most sincere and fervent congratulations on the pleasing prospect of state politics. Let it be remembered that but a few months since, it was proclaimed throughout the United States by the democrats, that old Massachusetts had apostatized from her first love; let it be remembered that the Revolutionists have been completely organized throughout the Commonwealth, for two years past, and a Senator appointed annually to write an inflammatory address, which has been *early* circulated into the remotest corners of the State. These circumstances, with the defection of New-Hampshire, had flushed our enemies with the most sanguine expectations of triumph. They had already begun to boast and menace; but their vauntings are gone—exultation is changed to shame, and the malicious grin of elated baseness to disappointment, and despair. May God continue to bless the Commonwealth, and preserve to her, her excellent government, laws, institutions and habits.

Endeavours are making by certain democrats in the state of New-York, to supercede at the next election, those of their Senators and Representatives who voted for the Merchants' Bank. For such constituents an automaton would be the most suitable legislator.—The democrats in New-York will soon be as much divided as those of Pennsylvania.

The Senate of New-York, have directed the Attorney-General of that State, to prosecute Cheetham, the editor of the "American Citizen," (a well known democratic paper,) for an alledged libel against that branch of the legislature, respecting the passage of the bill incorporating the Merchants' Bank.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, wishing to save the *People* of that State from all *unnecessary* trouble, have fixed upon one Simon Snyder, as their next Governor. The present Governor, M'Kean, has rendered himself obnoxious, by the independence of his conduct; Duane has denounced him, the legislature have renounced him, and "all the people will say *Amen.*"

A Society is organizing in Philadelphia, under the banners of Leib, Duane & Co. whose title is to be, "*The Society of Friends of the People!*"—This reminds us of Marat, of guillotine memory, who printed a newspaper in Paris, entitled "*The Friend of the People,*" at the very time that he, and his worthy coadjutor Robespierre, were chopping off *the people's* heads by thousands.

General Wilkinson, who has been appointed Governor of Upper Louisiana, it is said, still retains his rank as commander in chief of the American forces, at a salary of 5000 dollars per annum.

We have received New-Orleans papers to Feb. 23. Their contents shew, that the minds of the people there are still in a perturbed state. The Legislative Council has passed a law for excluding all aliens from office. Several persons of this description, it is suggested, are now in commission, who, it is said, must be removed, according to the law.

New-Orleans has been incorporated as a city. The Governor is to appoint the Mayor and Recorder annually. The Aldermen, &c. are to be chosen on the 1st Monday in March, in Ward Meetings, by a plurality of votes. One half of the number of Aldermen to be re-chosen every year. The Mayor and Aldermen have power to levy taxes.—The qualification of a voter in the possession of real estate worth 500 dollars, or renting an estate at 100 dollars or upwards per annum. Taverns and boarding-houses are not to be opened, nor coaches, chaise or carts to be kept to let, without a licence from the Mayor.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, the ship Mount-Hope, Capt. John Boit, in 78 days from the Isle of France.—Left there, Ship Ganges, Capt. Phillips of Philadelphia, bound to Canton; Brig Susannah, Capt. Geddes of Wilmington, (Delaware) to sail in 6 or 8 days for New-York; Brig Tuly, Capt. Roberts, to sail in 2 or 3 days for New York; Ship Prudent, Capt. Ford, of Salem, just arrived from Bourbon; Ship Columbus, Capt. Callenuer, from Boston, just arrived; Brig Amphitrite, Capt. Hawley, of Philadelphia, just arrived from Calcutta.—On the 27th of March, in lat. 23 30, N. long. 59 30 W. spoke, Brig Harlequin of New-York, out 11 days, bound to Martinique. On the 31st of March, in lat. 32 40, N. long. 66, 18, W. passed a bale of Bourbon Cotton, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water. On the 1st of April, in lat. 32 40, N. long. 68, W. spoke Brig Ann, Capt. Joy, 21 days from Berbice, bound to Portland, and Brig Union of Boston, 15 days from Martinique bound to Boston. On the 5th of April in lat. 38, 46, N. long. 72, W. spoke Ship New-York, of and from New-York 3 days out, bound to Jamaica.

At St. Helena, Jan. 25, ship Semiramis, Malbone, of this port, bound eastward.

At Gibraltar, Feb. 24 brig Hope, Lyon, of this port, bound for England.

DIED.—At Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 25th of February last, after a short but severe illness, of five days, Mr. *John Stratton*, jun. son of Mr. John Stratton, of this town, in the 24th year of his age.—In the death of this young man, (who, with a good share of understanding, possessed a generous, noble disposition, and a character untainted by the too frequent extravagancies of youth,) his surviving parent, has to mourn the loss of a dutiful son, his wife of a kind and tender husband, his children of a tender and affectionate parent, and the community of a valuable and enterprising citizen.—With steady habits and industrious application, and stimulated by a laudable ambition, he was looking forward into life; and promised fair to become a respectable, useful, and prosperous member of society. His relations and friends reasonably indulged the most pleasing anticipations; and every thing seemed propitious to *their* views and hopes, and to *his* expectations when a short and severe fit of sickness (and in a foreign land) disappointed the ripening promise, and closed the mortal career!—But let them not indulge an unavailing regret. "The moral perfections of the soul, the virtues of the rational mind, touched by the rude hand of death, may, perhaps, like the flower of the evening, close for a time their yet imperfect forms; but the gloomy night and darkness of the grave shall quickly pass, the morning of the resurrection shall arrive; they shall then expand their fragrant blossoms beneath the influence of brighter suns, and flourish in the possession of an eternal day."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Nancies, Briggs,	Havanna
Brig Hiram, Brown,	Ditto
Rising-Sun, Jenckes,	Alexandria
Snow Mary, Farrint,	Point Petre
Sloop Sally, Briggs,	Norfolk
Huntress, Earl,	New-York
Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Lucretia, Spencer,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsey, Clarke,	St. Jago
Azubah & Ruthy, Shaw,	Havanna
Brig Brandywine, Littlefield,	Africa
Schooner Virginia, Gross,	Boston
Ann & Harriot, Shearman.	Jamaica
Sloop Fame, Justin,	New-York

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, the 16th Inst. at the Store of Messrs. George Thomas & Co. adjoining the Store of Mr. Nicolas Geffroy, Watch-Maker, the following Articles, viz.

FIFTEEN or 20 gallons of West-India Rum.
20 gallons of Sherry Wine.
Teneriffe Wine in bottles.
Claret and Frontignac Do.
Cordials of different kinds.
Shrub Punch.
Preserved Fruits of all kinds.
Preserved Ginger.
Jellies of various kinds.
Teas, Chocolate, Ginger, &c.
Chocolate Shells.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

With a number of other articles, not enumerated.

Sales to commence at X o'clock, A. M.

JAMES CHAPPELL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, April 12, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

A FEW Tickets in the 7th class of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inst. when they will rise:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10.000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Rhode-Island State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual Badge of Mourning, on the left Arm, for Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th Instant, on Account of the Decease of Doctor DAVID OLYPHANT, a Member of the Society.

By Order of the Standing Committee,
DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

Providence April 12, 1805.

Mrs. BRIDGES

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT she has just received from Europe, an elegant assortment of the latest fashionable Millenary, consisting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it necessary to decline, giving any patterns, or sending any articles out in future.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

W. R. WILDER,

BEING desirous to dispose of his present stock in Trade, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, offers it at wholesale for cash, at prime cost, and at a much less advance than usual at retail:—Any person disposed to purchase the whole stock, shall have a credit of 6 and 12 months for approved paper.—An excellent opportunity for a young man out of business *Newport, April 12, 1805.*

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Ream.—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Newport, April 5.*

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Justices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

SIX Hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.

Persons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are solicited to return them: As that branch of business is discontinued from this date. Many second-hand Books for sale, at half their worth! *Newport, April 12.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do. VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport March 15, 1805.

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles, the author of a ſeries of ſonnets, incomparably the beſt in the Engliſh tongue, and, neither in tenderneſs nor ſweetneſs, inferior to thoſe of Petrarch, has publiſhed a deſcriptive Poem, of ſome length, entitled 'St. Michael's Mount.' In the beginning of this Poem we find an invocation and a ſimile, ſo poetically and ſo ſublimely expreſſed, that I will venture to transfer them to the Port Folio, for the edification of thoſe, who, like myſelf, ſometimes love to ſit up late, in the evening, for the ſake of converſing with a Bard.

EXTRACT.

MOUNTAIN! no pomp of waving woods haſt thou,
hat deck with varied ſhade thy hoary brow;
o ſunny meadows at thy feet are ſpread,
o ſtreamlets ſparkle o'er their pebbly bed.
t thou canſt boaſt thy beauties—ample views,
hat catch the rapt eye of the pauſing Mule;
eadlands around new lighted, ſails and ſeas
ow glaſſy ſmooth, now wrinkling to the breeze.
nd when the driſly Winter, wrapt in ſleet,
es by, and wind and rain thy ramparts beat,
ncy can ſee thee, ſtanding thus aloof,
nd frowning, bleak and bare, and tempeſt proof.
ook, as with awful confidence, and brave
he howling hurricane, the daſhing wave,
ore graceful, when the ſtorm's dark vapours frown,
han when the Summer ſuns in pomp go down.

And ſuch is he, who clad in homely weeds,
nd boaſting little more than nature needs,
an wrap him in contentedneſs, and wear
port unchang'd in ſeaſons rude or fair.
is may be Fancy's ſunſhine, and the Muſe
ay deck his viſions with her faireſt hues;
nd he may lift his honeſt front, and ſay,
o the hard ſtorm, that rends his locks of grey,
I heed thee not;" he, unappall'd may ſtand,
eneath the cloud, that ſhades a ſinking land,
hile heedleſs of the ſtorm, that onward ſweeps,
ad impious Riot his loud waſſal keeps,
re-eminent in native worth; nor bend,
hough gathering ills on his bare head deſcend:
nd when the waſteful ſtorm ſweeps on its prey,
nd rends the kingdoms of the world away,
e, firm as ſtands the rock's unſhaken baſe,
et panting for a ſurer reſting place,
he human hurricane unmov'd can ſee,
nd ſay "O, God, my refuge is in thee."

TRANSLATION
OF HORACE's CELEBRATED ODE,
"*JUSTUM ET TENACEM,*" &c.

By the Rev. Mr. BLACKLOCK, *who was born blind.*

THE man, whoſe mind—on virtue bent—
Purſues ſome greatly good intent,—
With undiverted aim—
Serene beholds the angry crowd,
Nor can their clamours, fierce and loud,
His ſtubborn honour tame.

Not the proud tyrant's fierceſt threat—
Nor ſtorms that from their dark retreat
The lawleſs ſurges wake—
Nor Jove's dread bolt, which ſhakes the pole,
The firmer purpoſe of his ſoul,
With all its power can ſhake.

Should nature's frame in ruin fall—
And chaos o'er the ſinking ball,
Reſume primæval ſway—
His courage chance and fate defies,
Nor feels the wreck of earth and ſkies
Obſtruct its deſtin'd way.

In the 17th century, Cornelius De Witt, of Holland, a man highly diſtinguiſhed for capacity, enterprize, integrity and patriotiſm—perſecuted by the blinded and furious populace, and condemned to the *rack* by the factious leaders of the republic, which his wiſdom and valour had contributed to defend and ſave—calmly repeated the foregoing ode in the original Latin, while his tormentors were extending and racking his body on the fatal wheel.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXVII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

THERE was inſcribed over the door of the temple of Apollo, at Delphos, in golden letters, this precept, "*know thyſelf.*" It was a maxim held in the higheſt veneration by the ancient philoſophers and ſages; and though the author of it is ſuppoſed to have been Thales, a famous Grecian philoſopher who flouriſhed about ſix hundred years before the birth of Chriſt, the ancients thought it to be too weighty, too ſublime to have entered into the heart of man, unleſs by inſpiration from Heaven: accordingly they gave it the authority of a divine oracle, and aſcribed it to Apollo, the god of Wiſdom.

Self-knowledge, including both a diſtinct acquaintance with the various relations one ſtands in, and a correct view of his own character, is a ſummary of moral ſcience. "All our knowledge is OURSELVES TO KNOW." Self-knowledge illumines the path of life, and is eſſentially neceſſary to propriety of conduct: it is the parent of ſelf-government, prudence, modeſty and humility; and without it, one's knowledge is "ſcience falſely ſo called." This moſt uſeful and excellent knowledge, though it is attainable by all, is actually attained by only a very few; and is, in fact, a rarity in the world. Man is, in ſome reſpects, a moſt myſterious and prepoſterous creature; and particularly there is in the human nature a ſtrange averſion to ſelf-acquaintance. As the eye, while it views, with clearneſs, ſurrounding and even diſtant objects, does not ſee itſelf, ſo the generality of mankind expatiate abroad and are ſtrangers at home, ſeldom making *themſelves* the ſubject of critical and impartial examination: hence "man walketh in a vain ſhew," and abſurdity and folly abound.

"*Know then thyſelf.*"—If thou wiſheſt to be the pupil of wiſdom, "unclaip the ſecret book."—Bare thy boſom to thine own inſpection: let thy ſecret thoughts, thy diſpoſitions, and inclinations, thy habitual likings and averſions, thy undiſguiſed naked character, paſs daily in review before thine own eyes, and endure the *ordeal* of ſtern impartial criticiſm. Alſo *correct*, as well as *reviſe*: ſo ſhall the light of truth beam upon thy ways, and the trees of Paradiſe ſhall feed thee with their fruit.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, March* 8, 1805

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſewhere.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 25th of this month, at XI o'clock, A. M. *on the premiſes, if the weather proves fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the ſame hour and place,*

FOUR Lots of Land connected together, lying at the ſouth-end of Thames-ſtreet, on the Weſt ſide, and exrending to the harbour; pleaſantly ſituated, and capable of great improvement.—Conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of ſale.

Newport, April 5, 1805.

Waſhington, ſs. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in ſaid Office; praying, for certain reaſons therein ſtated, that ſaid Court would paſs a ſentence of Divorce between her and her ſaid Huſband.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the ſaid Jonathan, to appear, if he ſhall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the county of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforeſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport, aforeſaid, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months being by ſaid Court allowed for that purpoſe, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on ſaid buſineſs at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within the period above preſcribed; No accounts will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN
RICHARD BARKER, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, April 4, 1805.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

Extract from the proceedings of ſaid Company, at a Meeting held in Newport, March 27th, 1805.

VOTED, That a ſubſcription, for additional ſhares in the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, be continued, under the direction of SAMUEL ELAM, DANIEL LYMAN, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and AUDLEY CLARKE, until the firſt day of May next, when ſaid ſubſcription ſhall be cloſed: and all perſons who now are, or ſhall then be ſubſcribers, ſhall be conſidered members of this company, and entitled to all the rights and powers of the preſent proprietors.

Voted, That an aſſeſſment of ten dollars be, and hereby is, made upon each and every ſhare now held, or which ſhall be taken by the firſt day of May next—And the proprietors are hereby required to pay this aſſeſſment to the Treaſurer, MOSES SEIXAS, on or before the ſaid firſt day of May.

Voted, That this Company adjourn, to meet again on the 3d Thurſday of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State-houſe in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, March 29, 1805.

M. CARPENTIER

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he will open his Dancing-School on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 6, in STEVENS's *Wharf, the following Articles, viz.*

ROCK SALT, of the firſt quality, by the 100 buſhels, or ſmaller quantities; Molaſſes, ſuitable for retailing, by the quantity or ſingle hogſhead; meſs and prime Pork, by the barrel; Weſt-India and New-England Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel, or ſmaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Alſo,

The ſtanding-rigging, one main-ſtayſail, two main-ſails, one fore-ſail, one main and one fore-top-ſail, two cables, caps, blocks, croſs-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months ſince, burthen one hundred tons; which will anſwer for a veſſel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchaſed on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceaſed Father, conſiſting of a very large and extenſive aſſortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.—Alſo juſt received, an additional aſſortment of Cutlery, amongſt which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from London, by the Ship Joſeph, via New-York, and for Sale by

MARY DUNBAR,

Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Pease:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Pruſſian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spaniſh Sugar.

Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windſor.

Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkſhire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Batterſea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.

Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Sileſia.

Radish:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summerſavory
Lemon Balm
Curled Parſley
Curled Creſs
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Muſtard
Naſturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parſnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do.
Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh.

Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg-Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capſicum
China-Pink
Roſe Larkſpur
Roſe Lupius
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd ſweet Peaſe
Mix'd China-aſter
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypreſs
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.

Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall-Flower
Primroſe-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheaſant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honeſty
Double Hollyhock.

Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Alſo, an aſſortment of cut, fluted, and engraved Engliſh Glaſs WARE.

Newport, March 29, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *George Cooke*, of Little-Compton, in the county of Newport, merchant, are hereby notified to appear, (if they think fit) at the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport on the firſt Wedneſday in May next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the act, made and paſſed June, 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 28, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 2d Day of May enſuing, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes.

A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceaſed, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, oppoſite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 8, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER [illegible]

HAS FOR SALE

BARCELONA Brandy.
Beſt Holland and American Genera
New-England Rum.
Twenty Caſks New Rice.
Ruſſia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Freſh ſuperfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amſterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spaniſh Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (ſuperfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, beſt quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter caſk.
Imperial, Hyſon, young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per cheſt.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Groceries, wholeſale and retail at the loweſt prices, and a large aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and four Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum deceaſed, free of quit rent.)—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subſcriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portſmouth, 1ſt of 3d mo. 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

Juſt Landed and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Freſh Raiſins—and 15 Caſks of freſh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec 14, 1804

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles, the author of a series of sonnets, incomparably the best in the English tongue, and, neither in tenderness nor sweetness, inferior to those of Petrarch, has published a descriptive Poem, of some length, entitled 'St. Michael's Mount.' In the beginning of this Poem we find an invocation and a simile, so poetically and so sublimely expressed, that I will venture to transfer them to the Port Folio, for the edification of those, who, like myself, sometimes love to sit up late, in the evening, for the sake of conversing with a Bard.

EXTRACT.

MOUNTAIN! no pomp of waving woods hast thou,
That deck with varied shade thy hoary brow;
No sunny meadows at thy feet are spread,
No streamlets sparkle o'er their pebbly bed.
But thou canst boast thy beauties—ample views,
That catch the rapt eye of the pausing Muse;
Headlands around new lighted, sails and seas
Now glassy smooth, now wrinkling to the breeze.
And when the drisly Winter, wrapt in sleet,
Goes by, and wind and rain thy ramparts beat,
Fancy can see thee, standing thus aloof,
And frowning, bleak and bare, and tempest proof.
Look, as with awful confidence, and brave
The howling hurricane, the dashing wave,
More graceful, when the storm's dark vapours frown,
Than when the Summer suns in pomp go down.

And such is he, who clad in homely weeds,
And boasting little more than nature needs,
Can wrap him in contentedness, and wear
A port unchang'd in seasons rude or fair.
His may be Fancy's sunshine, and the Muse
May deck his visions with her fairest hues;
And he may lift his honest front, and say,
To the hard storm, that rends his locks of grey,
"I heed thee not;" he, unappall'd may stand,
Beneath the cloud, that shades a sinking land,
While heedless of the storm, that onward sweeps,
Mad impious Riot his loud wassal keeps,
Pre-eminent in native worth; nor bend,
Though gathering ills on his bare head descend:
And when the wasteful storm sweeps on its prey,
And rends the kingdoms of the world away,
He, firm as stands the rock's unshaken base,
Yet panting for a surer resting place,
The human hurricane unmov'd can see,
And say "O, God, my refuge is in thee."

TRANSLATION
OF HORACE's CELEBRATED ODE,
"*JUSTUM ET TENACEM,*" &c.

By the Rev. Mr. BLACKLOCK, *who was born blind.*

THE man, whose mind—on virtue bent—
Pursues some greatly good intent,—
With undiverted aim—
Serene beholds the angry crowd,
Nor can their clamours, fierce and loud,
His stubborn honour tame.

Not the proud tyrant's fiercest threat—
Nor storms that from their dark retreat
The lawless surges wake—
Nor Jove's dread bolt, which shakes the pole,
The firmer purpose of his soul,
With all its power can shake.

Should nature's frame in ruin fall—
And chaos o'er the sinking ball,
Resume primæval sway—
His courage chance and fate defies,
Nor feels the wreck of earth and skies
Obstruct its destin'd way.

In the 17th century, Cornelius De Witt, of Holland, a man highly distinguished for capacity, enterprize, integrity and patriotism—persecuted by the blinded and furious populace, and condemned to the *rack* by the factious leaders of the republic, which his wisdom and valour had contributed to defend and save—calmly repeated the foregoing ode in the original Latin, while his tormentors were extending and racking his body on the fatal wheel.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

THERE was inscribed over the door of the temple of Apollo, at Delphos, in golden letters, this precept, "*know thyself.*" It was a maxim held in the highest veneration by the ancient philosophers and sages; and though the author of it is supposed to have been Thales, a famous Grecian philosopher who flourished about six hundred years before the birth of Christ, the ancients thought it to be too weighty, too sublime to have entered into the heart of man, unless by inspiration from Heaven; accordingly they gave it the authority of a divine oracle, and ascribed it to Apollo, the god of Wisdom.

Self-knowledge, including both a distinct acquaintance with the various relations one stands in, and a correct view of his own character, is a summary of moral science. "All our knowledge is OURSELVES TO KNOW." Self-knowledge illumines the path of life, and is essentially necessary to propriety of conduct: it is the parent of self-government, prudence, modesty and humility; and without it, one's knowledge is "science falsely so called." This most useful and excellent knowledge, though it is attainable by all, is actually attained by only a very few; and is, in fact, a rarity in the world. Man is, in some respects, a most mysterious and preposterous creature; and particularly there is in the human nature a strange aversion to self-acquaintance. As the eye, while it views, with clearness, surrounding and even distant objects, does not see itself, so the generality of mankind expatiate abroad and are strangers at home, seldom making *themselves* the subject of critical and impartial examination: hence "man walketh in a vain shew," and absurdity and folly abound.

"*Know then thyself.*"—If thou wishest to be the pupil of wisdom, "unclasp the secret book."—Bare thy bosom to thine own inspection: let thy secret thoughts, thy dispositions, and inclinations, thy habitual likings and aversions, thy undisguised naked character, pass daily in review before thine own eyes, and endure the *ordeal* of stern impartial criticism. Also *correct*, as well as *revise*: so shall the light of truth beam upon thy ways, and the trees of Paradise shall feed thee with their fruit.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, March 8, 1805*

FOR SALE,
At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet. —Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 25th of this month, at XI *o'clock,* A. M. *on the premises, if the weather proves fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour and place,*

FOUR Lots of Land connected together, lying at the south-end of Thames-street, on the West side, and extending to the harbour; pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement.—Conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, April 5, 1805.

Washington, ss. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in said Office; praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass a sentence of Divorce between her and her said Husband.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said Jonathan, to appear, if he shall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforesaid petition oughtnot to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforesaid, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being by said Court allowed for that purpose, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, at any time within the period above prescribed; No accounts will be received, unless properly attested.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN
RICHARD BARKER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, April 4, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

Extract from the proceedings of said Company, at a Meeting held in Newport, March 27th, 1805.

VOTED, That a subscription, for additional shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, be continued, under the direction of SAMUEL ELAM, DANIEL LYMAN, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and AUDLEY CLARKE, until the first day of May next, when said subscription shall be closed: and all persons who now are, or shall then be subscribers, shall be considered members of this company, and entitled to all the rights and powers of the present proprietors.

Voted, That an assessment of ten dollars be, and hereby is, made upon each and every share now held, or which shall be taken by the first day of May next—And the proprietors are hereby required to pay this assessment to the Treasurer, MOSES SEIXAS, on or before the said first day of May.

Voted, That this Company adjourn, to meet again on the 3d Thursday of April next, at 10 o'clock, A M. at the State-house in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, March 29, 1805.

M. CARPENTIER

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he will open his Dancing-School on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for SALE, at his STORE, No 8, in STEVENS's *Wharf, the following Articles, viz.*

ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or single hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,

The standing-rigging, one main-stay-sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since, burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,
Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,
Just imported from London, by the Ship Joseph, via New-York, and for Sale by
MARY DUNBAR,
Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Pease:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Prussian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spanish Sugar.

Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windsor.

Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkshire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Battersea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.

Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Silesia.

Radish:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summersavory
Lelmon Balm
Curled Parsley
Curled Cress
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Mustard
Nasturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parsnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do.
Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.

Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg-Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capsicum
China-Pink
Rose Larkspur
Rose Lupins
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd sweet Pease
Mix'd China-aster
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypress
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.

Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall-Flower
Primrose-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheasant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honesty
Double Hollyhock.

Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Also, an assortment of cut, fluted, and engraved English Glass WARE.

Newport, March 29, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *George Cooke*, of Little-Compton, in the county of Newport, merchant, are hereby notified to appear, (if they think fit) at the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the act, made and passed June, 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 28, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 2d Day of May ensuing, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 8, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HAS FOR SALE

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and four Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum deceased, free of quit rent.)—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

Just Landed and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804